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both for evil and good. "Science is made democratic; practice is elevated." Altogether this book of Dr. Baemreither is full of interest as a criticism of American ideals and a special study of one important field of social effort.

C. R. HENDERSON.

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*Loi sur la protection de la santé publique (Loi du 15 Février 1902), travaux législatifs, guide pratique est commentaire.*  
Par PAUL STRAUSS, Sénateur de la Seine, et ALFRED FILLASSIER, Docteur en Droit. Deuxième édition revue et très augmentée. Paris: Jules Rousset, 1905. Pp. 504.

The law which went into effect on February 15, 1903, is the present expression of the conclusion reached by the administrative genius of a great nation after more than a century of experiments in all directions. The philosophy of the law is summarized by the authors in the introduction. It is the purpose of the code to secure the establishment of sanitary regulations in every commune in the country; to introduce regulations looking to the prevention of disease and securing conditions of health; to provide for exceptional measures in times of epidemics; the protection of sources of water supply; the regulation of buildings in the interest of health.

An important step in advance, marked by the usual increase of central administrative control, is the transfer of authority over unhealthy dwellings from local commissions to commissions of districts, whose members are nearly all appointed by the prefect. The consulting committee of public hygiene in France is given considerable control over drinking-water in certain situations. The state, the departments, and the communes share the necessary expenses.

The details of the law and of the administrative regulations issued to give it full effect offer valuable suggestions for our boards of health and legislators who are beginning to meet the problems of city residence and more compact rural population. The topics of the law indicate the scope of the discussion: sanitary regulations of communes; models of sanitary codes for cities and towns; public ways; houses and lodgings; management of contagious diseases; vaccination; disinfection; care of drinking-water; construction of buildings; organization of local and general administrative bodies; and penal sanctions of the law. The name of Senator Strauss gives to the volume the authority of one of the principal leaders of philan-

thropy in France, one who today represents in the national legislature the most progressive modern measures in respect to public relief.

C. R. HENDERSON.

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*Primitive Traits in Religious Revivals.* By FREDERICK MORGAN DAVENPORT. New York: The Macmillan Co. Pp. x + 323.

After a sketch of the mental traits of primitive man, a brief study of the psychological traits of a "crowd," and a presentation of the suggestive elements in the ghost dances of the American Indian and the religious revivals of the American negro, the author devotes the larger part of his treatise to a detailed description of the great religious revivals of England and the United States. His collection of materials in this field is highly interesting, and a valuable supplement to Stoll's *Suggestion und Hypnotismus in der Völkerpsychologie*.

While not unsympathetic with religious revivals, Professor Davenport points out that areas of greatest religious excitability in the South are also areas of most frequent lynchings, and that the prevalence of rational over emotional mental processes is finally fatal to religious revivals, lynching, and political oratory. "The influence upon the world of growing men in our time is to be more and more the indefinable and the unobtrusive influence of personal character."

W. I. THOMAS.

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*The Place of Industries in Elementary Education.* By KATHARINE ELIZABETH DOPP. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. Third edition, 1905. Pp. 270.

Dr. Dopp had the fortunate conception of presenting for teachers a most important element in education—the manual element—in the light of modern psychological, race-psychological, and pedagogical results, and the third edition remains, perhaps, the most suggestive single work which can be placed in the hands of teachers. It is, indeed, of more importance just now that teachers should be in possession of this volume than that improved textbooks should be in the hands of the pupils. The third edition is improved by the addition of numerous illustrations, and an important chapter on the ways of procuring a material equipment, and the ways of using it so as to enhance the value of colonial history.

W. I. THOMAS.